

STERLING AD VOCATE.

WEEKLY JOURNAL, IDENTICAL IN INTEREST WITH ITS OWN PEOPLE.

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NO. 24

A GOOD MAN GONE.

Rev. R. M. Dudley, President of the Georgetown College.

Passes Away In That City January 5th.

Grand Work Done As Pastor and Educator.

Gifted, Polished and Profound. He Had Accomplished That Whereunto He Was Sent and Answered the Summons "Come Up Higher."

Dr. R. M. Dudley, President of the Georgetown College, after about three years of suffering from a stomach trouble, died at his late home surrounded by his family and friends January 5th.

In this country, he had many friends. Young men who sat at his feet and gained wisdom, and old men who had recalled the pew and stored knowledge as he unfolded to them the scriptures. He had been endowed with a great mind, which by training had made him able to fathom the depths and make plain and easy knotty problems. As a preacher, he stood with the greatest and had few equals. As a man, he possessed those elements which made a leader, and there are not a few to rise up and call him "blessed."

He was a class-mate of the lamented Judge Richard Held, first cousin of Mrs. Lou Hampton and a second cousin of Mrs. J. W. Holden and Miss Frankie Hampton, and at the time of his death was an instructor of Old Oidham and R. A. Thompson, all of this country.

Georgetown College was in a straitened condition, financially, when he took hold of it and to-day, after finishing his work, he leaves it for other hands, one of the first Colleges of the State.

He died at the noon of usefulness, but not until his powers had been felt and become effective in developing men; and because of his demise, though by the hand of Providence, hearts will bleed and tears will flow.

Last year, he became of poor health and spent his vacation with his daughter, Miss Maria, traveling on the European Continent and returned about September, at first, feeling greatly benumbed, but his disease was a relentless hold.

His funeral sermon was preached at the Baptist church by the venerable Dr. Wm. Pratt, of Louisville, assisted by the pastor, Rev. E. L. Cady, and the local pastors of the churches.

Richard M. Dudley, D. D. was a great-grandson of Rev. Ambrose Dudley, a famous pioneer preacher of Kentucky, and the head of one of the most illustrious families of the state. He was born in Madison county, Ky., September 1, 1838, and hence was in his 55th year. He entered Georgetown College in 1856 with a view to preparing himself for the practice of law, graduating four years later. He was ordained for the ministry, and in 1861 became pastor of the East Baptist church of Louisville. In 1865 he resigned on account of his voice failing, and became editor of the Western Recorder at Louisville, and shortly afterward purchased the paper. In 1871 he sold the Recorder and moved to Fayette county and took charge of the David's Fork church. The following year he accepted a professorship in Georgetown College, continuing his pastoral duties. In 1877 he resigned his position at the college and devoted himself entirely to his work as pastor. He became the pastor of the Georgetown church in 1878. The following year he was elected chairman of the faculty of Georgetown College, and in June of the next year was elected President of the institution.

Under the administration of President Dudley Georgetown College prospered as never before. Its endowment was increased over \$100,000

and its curriculum perfected, making it, as he expressed it, "a collegiate institution, not a university with a collegiate course, nor a college with a High School course of instruction." Dr. Dudley's kindly efforts for education were not confined to this college. He was a leader in this cause at every Baptist or other general meeting throughout the South, and at the time of his death was President of the American Baptist Educational Society through which all the money given to various institutions of learning in America by John D. Rockefeller have passed. Although not the author of any book; save some addresses and reviews issued in pamphlet form, Dr. Dudley was a liberal contributor to the religious and secular press.

Dr. Dudley was twice married. His first wife being Miss Betty Thompson, sister of Rev. S. F. Thompson, of Shelbyville. They were united in 1863, and Mrs. Dudley died in December, twelve years later, leaving three children—two girls and two boys. The second Mrs. Dudley, who survives her husband, was Miss Mary Henton. By this wife Dr. Dudley was the father of four children—all girls.

AGAINST GENERAL BUTLER.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court Affirms the Judgement of \$16,971.

The full bench of the Supreme Court, of Massachusetts, has sustained, in a decision handed down Thursday, the Superior Court judgment of \$16,971 against General B. F. Butler, in the suit brought by the Prescott National Bank of Lowell, Mass. General Butler, who in 1886, a note for \$12,500 and discounted it at the bank, receiving its value. General Butler presented two grounds of defense. He contended that a National bank could not legally buy a promissory note on the market, and, in second place, held that the note was made on the Lord's day.

The full bench, referring to the first ground of objection, says that there is a conflict of authority, but that the maker and indorsers can not be relieved from their contracts to pay the holder the amount promised in the writing. Concerning the "Lord's day" objection, the Court says that the contract relied upon, is the contract between the defendant as indorser and the plaintiff. That was made on the Lord's day, although the indorser may or may not have been. The verdict includes interest and costs.

The Indiana Legislature was organized at Indianapolis Thursday by the election of the Democratic caucus. The nominees for the various offices. This is the fifty-eighth session, and the relative strength of the two parties is sixty-three Democrats to thirty-seven Republicans in the House, and thirty-four Democrats to sixteen Republicans in the Senate.

Chicago is to have a gigantic elephant, larger than the one at Coney Island, which is only 100 feet high. A syndicate, backed by Frank Hall, who, with J. Mason Kelly, the Brooklyn architect, constructed the Coney Island affair, will begin work on the new animal building, to be located near the Fair Grounds, in a short time. This steel moonmoth will be 125 feet high to the ridge of the back and 200 feet to the top of the "howdah." The trunk will be swung by machinery, the ears will flap, the eyes roll and the tail will wag.

Justice Brewer is quoted as saying, "I am very much afraid that Justice Lamar will never again sit on the Supreme bench."

"When he left Washington a few weeks ago he was in very ill health. In fact, his health is so bad that none of his colleagues expect him ever to resume his seat on the bench."

It is said that unless prompt measures of protection are adopted the natural gas of Indiana will soon be exhausted.

At Memphis Judge E. S. Hammond rendered a decision in the United States Court which gives the streets of the city entirely to the Street-car Company.

TWO GOOD STORIES.

From the Stock of Vice President-Elect Stevenson.

As a good illustration of his ready facility for conveying his meaning by illustration, the Vice President drew one day when he had written and signed an order relative to observing holidays on a certain day, used the word "employees," spelling it in the good old way with "ees." A clerk brought it back and suggested that it should be without the final "e."

"Why," said Stevenson, a little irritated, as he took his pen and made the second "e" a little more full and emphatic. "You are worse than old John Clark, out in my town. Everybody knows old John. He used to be justice of the peace. One day he signed a warrant for the arrest of a fellow for stealing a horse, which he spelled 'horse,' and when the Sheriff got the paper he was having some fun showing it about. He was in my office when old John came in and asked what the joke was. 'Why, John, I believe they are amused at the way in which you spell horse.' 'How do I spell it?' 'Horse,' said the Sheriff with a grin. 'Wonder how in thunder I happened to do that. Conserve you boys know that was a mistake. Adial, take your pen and scratch out the 'e.'"

Adial told a story about his friend Joe Blackburn that is sold to have nettled the Senator because it came too near to the facts for mutual enjoyment. In early manhood, it is said the Senator was not conspicuously retiring or reticent to such a degree that it required more than one yoke of oxen to draw him an opinion upon any public question, at any time whatsoever. Mr. Stevenson said that once when a celebrated desperado was to be publicly executed in Kentucky, Joe Blackburn, then a rising politician, chanced to be among the spectators. Before the Sheriff adjusted the noose to the neck of the condemned man he tendered him the customary privilege of making any dying observations he might desire for the benefit of his hearers.

"I don't think I've got any remarks that," the man began to say, when he was cut short by a loud, cheerful voice shouting:

"Say, Bill, if you ain't got anything special to talk about, I wish you would give me about 15 minutes of your time just to let me say to these good people that I am a candidate for their suffrages and to show some reason why."

"Hold on," said the desperado. "She, if, who is that man?"

"That's Blackburn."

"What Blackburn? Joe Blackburn?"

"Yes."

"I thought so. Give him my head. Give him all of it. But go ahead and hang me first and make Blackburn talk afterward."

It is a fact that there are some sections where first-class butter never has been made and never will be made until the whole system of their farming is changed, and farmers have got tired of trying to succeed in a business that their land is not fitted for.

If the frequently seen dispatch in the dailies of the past week is to be believed Europe as well as America has been experiencing some severe winter weather the following is a sample:

Dispatches report extremely cold weather on the continent. In France many persons have been frozen to death. The river Loire is frozen over at Nantes, and the town of Dijon is snow bound. In Italy the weather is very severe, snow having fallen for many hours in Rome.

Some of the prominent Russian Generals are quoted as saying a war with Germany would be the most popular of all wars so far as Russia is concerned.

The final vote on the Carroll World's Fair Bill which appropriates \$100,000 for the Kentucky exhibit came off Thursday, but was finally postponed until to-day. The friends of the measure have strong hopes of its passage.

JUDGE JOHN E. COOPER.

The Presiding Judge of Our Circuit Court District.

A Fearless Officer, An Honest Judge and An Upright Man.

Judge John E. Cooper, a native of Morgan County, Ky., was born June 4, 1836, and is a son of David M. and Celia Prather Cooper. David M. Cooper was born in Boone county, Virginia, in 1802, and settled in Morgan



JUDGE JOHN E. COOPER.

county, Ky., where he served as magistrate for sixteen years. He died in October, 1833, a member of the Baptist church. He was a son of John Cooper, who was born in the Highlands of Scotland. Mrs. Celia Cooper, a native of Virginia, was a daughter of William Prather, a native of England. Celia died May, 1859, having been a member of the Baptist church for many years. Judge John E. Cooper was reared on a farm in his native county, and received his education at the common schools, finishing the same at Lexington, Ky. He then taught school for a while in Morgan county, when he commenced reading law, and in 1859 was admitted to the Bar in West Liberty.

January 20, 1859, he married Miss Margaret Turner, of Morgan county, a daughter of A. W. and Barbara (Coose) Turner, of the seven children born to their union, only two are now living, viz: James Clay and Stella Low. He was one of the bravest soldiers who followed the fortunes of the "Lost Cause."

In 1861, Mr. Cooper was elected to the State Senate, of Kentucky, from the 34th Senatorial District, and in 1864 was elected Circuit Judge, to fill the vacancy left by Judge Robert Riddle. In 1868, Judge Cooper was elected for a full term for the same district, embracing the counties of Bath, Elliott, Magoffin, Menifee, Morgan and Montgomery. Mrs. Cooper is a member of the Christian church. The Judge is a Democrat in politics and is a Master Mason.

November 1892, he was re-elected without opposition in the newly created district, composed of the counties of Bath, Menifee, Montgomery and Iowan. He is an able active lawyer, a positive and fearless Judge in the prime of life, and his rulings are from his own constructions of the law, and on the bench he knows only his conception of justice regardless of men. As a Democrat and politician, he has an influence extending over the entire section of Eastern Kentucky.

An exchange says: "There has not been a season in ten years when hogs were so healthy, and free from swine plague or hog cholera. Evidently live stock growers and feeders are becoming better acquainted with methods of management."

In Europe, where the horse is every year more used as human food, the animals are not allowed to become a mass of skin and jagged bones, as old horses often do here. They are fattened, and even an old horse can be made quite fat if given succulent food mixed with ground grain. It is no more difficult to fatten an old horse than it is to fatten an old cow.

Union Man Must Go.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has declared war on "union men." General agent Perry called a number of the union freight handlers at Philadelphia into his office Friday and told them to choose between loyalty to the union and loyalty to the Company that paid them. Fifteen men stepped aside to stay with the Company although fifty men signified that they proposed to stand by the union. The latter were promptly paid off and discharged. Mr. Perry says:

"I do not want to be misunderstood in this matter." "This company will not furnish bread and butter to men who are likely to prove unfaithful. You can not be loyal to both the company and to your union, and if you prefer the union to the company, we pay you, well and good. It is necessary to mine managers at all times satisfied that my superior will find no fault with it."

The union men say that the Pennsylvania Company is taking the wrong step, and the other companies will fall into line, and that it is the purpose of the companies to rid themselves of the union influence before the time of the World's Fair.

Mrs. L. A. M. Mendenhall in the interest of a money longer proposed her candidacy for U. S. senator into the Kansas Legislature.

Pension Extravagance in History.

A Popular Impression exists that the question of "pension extravagance" is a new one in the history of the Government. The fact is, it is as old as the hills, having arisen under the administration of Mr. Monroe. In 1818 an act was passed enlarging the scope of the pension legislation, under the operation of which a large number of Revolutionary soldiers were added to the rolls by methods that were not as strictly enforced. The Congress of 1820 found that \$2,750,000 would be required to pay pensions, and a great outcry arose all over the country. This led to the amendment of the law.

When Andrew Jackson was president the question again came up, and in a message to him to Congress, in 1824, these words are found: "According to that a neutral inspection should be made in each state into the circumstances and claims of every person now drawing a pension. The latest veteran has nothing to fear from scrutiny, while the first claimant will be detected and public Treasures relieved to an amount. I have reason to believe that great abuses have heretofore been suspected. It will be seen that there are few old Democratic precedents for this pension legislation.—New York Herald (Rep.)"

HIS WIFE'S FRIEND.

Lies Dead From the Husband's Pistol Ball.

William Curtis Freeman, a young man prominent in Memphis society was shot and mortally wounded by Gus Franzheim, a bookbinder shortly before midnight Wednesday night. Freeman was in bed with Mrs. Franzheim at the time. Franzheim is a worthless fellow, who is a confirmed gambler. His wages all went that way, and finally, a year ago, he deserted his wife and went to St. Louis while she maintained herself and two children by keeping a boarding house on a fashionable street. Freeman was a book-keeper by his father, J. J. Freeman, a large wholesale dealer in meat. He boarded at Jos. Franzheim's. Franzheim returned to Memphis on Monday. He was told that his wife had gone to the theater with Freeman Wednesday night. He slipped into her bed-room, concealed himself behind a dressing case and awaited her arrival. Freeman accompanied her to her room, and was disrobed and retired for the night. Then Franzheim came from his concealment and fired the ball entering Freeman's abdomen, and passing through the liver. His wife screamed out: "Kill me, too! I am ready to go with him."

"No," she was not worth wounding. "Go to jump in the river with Franzheim's wife!" "I will be the house and the

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Examination of the organs of the dead convicts at Little Rock, who were supposed to have been poisoned, discovered no poison in the body.

Albert L. Lamplink, for years in the Registry Department of Atlanta (Ga.) Postoffice, was arrested with decoy money upon his person. He had been stealing for months.

The Tascott reported to be in Alaska will not be captured. The reward has been withdrawn. It is believed by the murdered Snell's family that Tascott is not the real assassin.

The jury in the Sawyer will case, at Salem, Mass., returned a verdict sustaining the will. Samuel E. Sawyer, of Gloucester, left an estate of some \$60,000, of which \$500,000 was to be bequeathed to charitable institutions. A few relatives received small bequests, but most of the nearer ones received nothing, and they contested the will, on the ground that Sawyer was of unsound mind when the will was made; also, that he was unduly influenced.

A poultryman says that fresh coals makes an excellent dustbath for poultry. If a box filled with them is put in a poultry-house the fowls will rub themselves of vermin. There will be also a good deal of picking of bits of coal cinders by hens. These perhaps serve in place of grain in aiding the digestion of food eaten.

Do not expect the sheep business to run itself, says a writer. That kind of sheep raising passed away a long time ago, but some have not found it out yet. Don't believe that the way your father tried to raise sheep was good enough for him, is good enough for you. That theory has kept many a poor man.

A Kentucky farmer says: "If any of us of us holding wheat, corn or pork for higher prices, and as has been demonstrated thousands of times to any one watching the market changes, while we are holding, a 'non-owner' is offering to deliver cheaper in the future, selling cheaper than our produce could be carried, paying interest, warehouse charges, and freight to the central market. What do we have to do? Hold it and try to corner them or accept their fixed value? The latter is generally the case, and the 'bear' on farm products gets his profit off the decline he has made. If it were not a profitable business there would be no need of a law to prevent them. When they profit who loses? All unbanded (on the market) owners. Practically every holder now hedges his ownings except the producer, who is always hopeful for better prices."

Economical Feeding.

There is no question but that, all things considered, the most economical feeding of all kinds of roughness is to run through a good cutting box. Not only will there be less waste in cutting, but a better opportunity afforded of making up a ration. With all kinds of roughness feed there is more or less waste. Stock will persist in picking it over and eating what they consider the best, while more or less of the rest will be wasted. They can be starved to eating it all, but this can be hardly considered a good plan. In very many cases it is the waste in feeding that cuts into the profit, and it is quite an item to avoid this as much as possible, and this is the advantage in cutting food. With a horse power and cutter the work can be done at a low cost and a considerable saving in the waste be made, another item in addition to this is that whatever material is used for bedding can also be used in better condition than if used whole. Where responsible care is taken to make, save and apply all of the manure possible this is quite an item. Fodder, hay and straw can all be cut to a good advantage, and then be either fed separate or combined with other materials, as may be considered best. When bran or oil meal is used this cutting of the feed in this way will be of a special advantage, as they can be combined with the cut feed, and will produce much better results than if both are fed separate. With many there is too much of an inclination to waste roughness because it is a cheap feed, and thus in many cases materially lessens the profits.

It will cost \$16.25 to buy a complete set of the Columbian postage stamps and \$1.44 more for a full line of the stamped envelopes.

Newer Vegetables of Promise.

The Freeman potato promises to be the head of early potatoes. Its remarkably smooth and handsome appearance is in its favor as a market potato, and it is productive, early and of good quality.

The Chelsea pea we have grown two seasons, and hereafter will grow in place of Premium Gem, which has heretofore been a favorite with us. The Chelsea is the most productive dwarf pea of an early season that we have ever grown.

Of the dwarf Lima beans, Henderson's is still the best in this latitude. Its persistent bearing is wonderful. A Dwarf Lima we have strong hopes of, but owing to the weather it has not had a fair chance with us yet.

Yosemite Mammoth Wax Bush Bean is a first-class wax bean, but the pods this year with us were not at all remarkable for size. In fact they were not as large as Golden Wax. Perhaps the season may have had something to do with this.

Ponderosa tomato, while very far from being a perfect fruit, has done better in our hands this season. It is a good sort for amateur use and for experiments towards improving it, but its great size and ungainly appearance shut it out from the market-gardener's consideration. All of it that ripens is of fine quality, but when the big green end, and the big white core, are rejected the monster is not so large after all. But it is so fine flavored we must grow it and try to make it more slightly.

Of new early beans there is no end, and very little difference between them. Years ago, when the Egyptian came, its little top and compact shape made it a very valuable sort for market gardeners. So intent were we all upon a dark red beet that they dropped the sweet, light-colored Basano for the hard and tasteless Egyptian, simply because it was dark red. More recently the Eclipse has come in, and now almost replaces the Egyptian. It is better than the Egyptian, but I still confess to a fondness for the old Basano for the earliest beet, for the family garden, its seedling is big top and light color.

There is little very new in cabbages. Wakefield is still earliest with little in the South—Wakefield and little behind and much larger. For a summer succession we still prefer Fottler's Brinewick. We grew it here to twenty pounds weight the past summer, which is a very heavy cabbage for this climate.

White Velvet okra, which has been grown here for many years, is still a new sort to most gardens. It ought to entirely supersede the old forms of okra, because of its great productive-ness, good quality, and also because its hands are not irritated in gathering it.

In Musk melons the Emerald Gem and Delmonico lead in quality. Early Hackensack is good and productive, and is probably best for market growers. Banquet disappointed me. It was not only very small, but of very inferior flavor. Perhaps it may do better in a different season.

In watermelons the needs of Southern shippers have led to the growing of sorts of poor quality, simply because they will bear handling. Kolb's Gem which is now grown in immense quantities in the South, for the Northern market, is really a melon of very poor quality, but its shape and tough skin make it the market melon. If quality for home use is what is wanted, let Kolb's Gem alone and grow either Georgia Rattlesnake or Florida Favorite.—W. F. Massey of North Carolina Experiment Station in American Agriculturist.

Last week, Mrs. Layton Leetch, wife of a farmer living near Durand, Mich., was found in the dooryard with the back of her neck cut deep. A short time later her husband was discovered in the basement of the barn with two terrible lacerations in his head, which had been inflicted with an ax. It is learned that a young man named Burns, who had been employed around the farm for several weeks, called early Mr. Leetch from the house and knocked him down with an ax and left him for dead. The sounder then called Mrs. Leetch, and when she stepped from the door into the farmyard he shot her, then knocked the unfortunate woman down and ravished her. Twenty-five dollars was taken from Leetch's pocket by Burns, who then escaped.

Cholera has re-appeared in Russian Poland as well as in Hamburg.

Poultry Need Attention.

Eggs and fowls form so large a portion of our foodstuffs, especially where fresh meat is not easily procured that poultry should be as carefully provided for as for other live stock.—American Agriculturist.

Sheep Shearings.

Especially when on dry feed, sheep need a good supply of water. To keep sheep healthy they require a frequent change of food.

Care be should taken to clean out the mangers of feed-racks frequently.

Look over the flock and sell the sheep that show the least improvement.

Inferior sheep are often a drag when good sheep sell readily at good prices.

Never allow sheep to be frightened or run by a dog, or in any way be disturbed.

If any of the ewes have poor teeth, it will pay to feed them ground feed. A sheep kept thrifty will shear a heavier and better fleece than one poorly kept.

In commencing to feed grain to sheep, feed a small quantity at first and gradually increase.

The farmer that is too careless to give sheep good care will do better with some other class of stock.

The days are for feeding and the nights are for refuse, and with no stock is this more the case than with sheep.

Sheep of different ages and conditions should be sorted into different lots and the weaker ones have a little better feed.

With comfortable surroundings, which implies dry, warm shelter and regular feeding, a small amount of grain can be made to count.

Wide sliding-doors are better for the shepherds, as it lessens the risks of slamming on them or of their injuring themselves by crowding in.—Live Stock Indicator.

What to Teach Girls.

A girl's education is not complete when she has been taught the branches commonly comprised in the school course. There are many things which the schools omit, but which the girls should be taught if they would excel as women. Among them an exchange names the following: Teach them to wash and iron clothes. Teach them to darn stockings and sew on buttons. Teach them to make shirts. Teach them to make their own dresses. Teach them to make bread and biscuits. Teach them all the mysteries of the kitchen, dining-room and the parlor. Teach them to wear a calico dress and do it like Queens. Teach them that a round fussy romp is better than to be dull. Teach them to wear thick warm shoes for low heels. Teach them not to marry a man for his money. Teach them that a dollar is only 100 cents. Teach them to foot up store-bills correctly. Teach them to do marketing for the family. Teach them every day hard practical common sense. Teach them self-reliance. Teach them music. Teach them to write plainly and well. Teach them type-writing and stenography. Teach them the arts of household decoration. Teach them something by which they can earn an honest living. Teach them the care of domestic animals. Teach them how to nurse sick persons gently and skillfully. Teach them how to be good housekeepers. Teach them needle-work, and the use of the sewing machine. Teach them to be above gossiping. Teach them to make a home happy. Teach them to read some good books besides novels. Teach them to respect old age, and avoid idleness. Teach them to be a womanly woman under all circumstances.

A great many queer stories have been told illustrating the petty parano-mania of some of our law-makers, and the Frankfort Argus has now found one who has a small room on the South Side and saves his cherished perdition by doing his own cooking, sweeping and cleaning up. There is also a strong suspicion that he does his own washing when any is done.

Made to Repent.

In his memoirs the Marshal de Luxembourg relates the following incident. The occurrence took place during his service in the army of Flanders.

Noticing one day on a march that several soldiers were not in their places, he sent an aid-de-camp to recall them. All obeyed promptly except one. The marshal, then Count de Bouteville and a lesser officer, hastened to him, stick in hand, and threatened to strike him. "If you do that you will repent it," cried the soldier.

Bouteville struck him several times and forced him to return to his regiment.

Two weeks later the count offered a large sum of money to any man who would execute a pious errand for him. A soldier who was considered the bravest in his regiment presented himself for the commission and acquitted himself with great success and courage.

Bouteville praised him highly and presented him with the reward which he had offered. The soldier immediately distributed the money among his comrades and said:

"I did not serve you for money, but if you think I deserve some recompense will you make me an officer? Do you recognize me, sir?"

The count replied that he had never seen him.

"I am the soldier to whom you gave a severe beating two weeks ago. I said that you would repent it."

The count embraced him with emotion, promised to be his friend and the man received an officer's commission that very day.

Women in the Government Service.

At present women are gradually disappearing from the departments, and within a few years there will be comparatively few of them in the employment of the government at Washington. Notwithstanding the fact that twice as many women as men apply for places. This result will be brought about inevitably by causes which are now in operation. All persons entering the classified service must come through the competitive examinations held under the civil service law. When there is a vacancy the civil service commission sends in three names, from which one is selected by the appointing official. In five cases out of six, supposing that the three names include both sexes, a man will be chosen in preference to a woman.

This seems very unjust, but the reason for it is evident enough. A chief of bureau prefers men as subordinates because he feels no restraint in their presence. He can smoke and swear occasionally if he likes, or ask them to do odd jobs which he would not like to demand of women clerks. Thus it happens that the great majority of the women now in office here were appointed before the days of the civil service law.—Washington Cor. New York Sun.

Northern China Has Many Fairs.

Northern China is the country of fairs. In any given district there is a constant succession of large gatherings at which it is not uncommon for as many as 10,000 persons to be congregated. The fairs are sometimes called the "poor man's market" for the display of secondhand clothing which the owners wish to dispose of. At Tcheou and at another place, the fairs are held during the annual fairs held from the beginning of the twelfth month to the fifteenth day of the same month, at which time there is a great display of foreign goods, especially woollens, sold at cheaper rates than at other times.

This is called the fair of the grain fleet, and is one of the products of the vicinage of grain. About 400 vessels are annually employed for transporting the Shantung grain tax to Tungchow, near Peking, and upon their return these vessels bring large quantities of goods from Tientsin, which are sold at the fairs. While some of the fairs are held at times rigidly fixed and never varied, most of them are wholly uncertain as to time.—North China Herald.

The practice of decking churches with the evergreen is very ancient, says Chatterbox. On this account our pious forefathers gave it the name of "holly tree," of which our word holly is a corruption. Duppa tells us "that branches of this tree were sent by the Romans to their friends with their New Year's gifts as emblematic of good wishes, and the custom is said to be nearly as old as the building of Rome itself." The holly sometimes attains the height of forty feet, and when of this large size the wood is very valuable and is much used by cabinetmen. It is white, hard, close grained and takes a very fine polish. When stained black it is an excellent imitation of ebony. The long and straight tough branches are often used for whip handles and walking sticks. The leaves of the holly near the ground are frequently much more prickly than those toward the top of the tree. This circumstance forms the subject of a poem by Southey, in which he says that though in your handings with the world may call forth hardness, yet a man ought to pray that unkind feelings may daily wear away.—

Will someone call on the age shall be like the first friend upon the holly tree.

First friend—Heard on emigration's going to be married for the fourth time. Must cost him some money.

Second Ditto—Think he ought to apply for a season ticket.—Exchange.

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All kinds of best grade of Carpets at the very prices.

CURTAINS.

Beautiful Curtains, well worth the money. The Bargains.

OIL CLOTHS.

Oil Cloths, the best makes and in the newest and most patterns.

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No house in Kentucky handles better goods or sells profits.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

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Successors to Wells & Hazelrigg.

Fall and winter stock now full and complete, comprising novelties in Dress Goods, foreign and domestic; Silks, Underwear, Hosiery, Yarns, etc.

Ladies' and children's shoes in abundance and very low.

Our carpet department is complete with Fine Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Oilcloths, etc.

A stylish and well selected line of ladies' jackets on hand to show. Gloves, ribbons, trimmings and notions of all kinds always on hand. Come in and ask for what you want, we have it.

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A GOOD newspaper is wanted in every home, and the fact that the **Weekly Gazette** has been published every week for One Hundred Years, and has been a favorite paper in many thousands of homes, is evidence enough that it is all that has ever been claimed for it—the best weekly paper published in the Central States.

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Great Inducements Offered Agents

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE stands unrivaled as a newspaper. Its popularity extends from ocean to ocean. The freshest and most reliable news is given every day in the year from all quarters of the globe.

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WHENEVER YOU WISH

To make an Investment in a Building and Loan Association be sure to take stock in the

COLUMBIA

Of Louisville, Ky.

Because it is the only Association that gives you a definite contract. Because it is the only Association that publishes and proves by actual calculation that its stock matures in 7 years. Because you will not be disappointed when you wish to borrow. Because its charter does not allow the Association to buy, sell or lease property, or speculate in real estate. Because the best business men and financiers of this State approve the plan of the COLUMBIA. Because it pays 8 per cent semi-annually. Coupons attach investors should call on our agents.

LOCAL BOARD.

C. W. HARRIS, President. W. W. THOMPSON, Sec. Treas. W. A. DRAVEN, Counsel. J. M. VANARDELL, Agent. DR. C. DUERSON. On account of my inability to travel I respectfully ask my friends to call on my office in the Tyler-Apperson block and allow me to explain the advantages of the Columbia. I. M. VANARDELL. aug 23 ly

is turned into the season of greatest
cheer and hilarity. J. H. BEADLE.

general secretary, the Rev. Edwin A. Schell.

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THE ADVOCATE.

Swear-Offs For 1893

Many made, but few will be kept. More "I wouls" than "I wils". To quit your meanness, to be a good clever fellow, is to invite temptation.

The man who throws himself into the current, is only a piece of wax to be shaped at will and is driftwood fit for the home of insects, serpents and the slimy and filthy of creation. His birth, his life, his death is of no consequence.

The man of the past present and those to be, never drift; they are of determination and they are always going against the current; in business they are behind it, and with a push they move forward. The man who waits and uses no effort is left. The merchant who has his thousands discounts all his bills, buys cheaper than his competitors, and has the advantage in popularity and acquaintance, and then sets down and waits until he is forced today. Such men need no advice; they need to turn right about; they need to get a move on to get their wares before the people. To show their advantages, we were not in the business, we would say they need to advertise. Cautious, watchful, judicious advertising is necessary. We are not counting for the ADVOCATE. But our experience is that a swear-off of advertising does an injury. Customers become restless; they look around and the themselves to other firms. We know some firms in Mt. Sterling who decreased their expenses in this way, and their business sustained in less than a year a loss of one-half. We knew this same firm found out their mistake, and applied the remedy. Trade had become disorganized, and these years of continuous effort restored them to their former standing, and today they have the largest and most prosperous business of their line in Mt. Sterling. So much for persistent effort.

We do not mean to say that every journal should be patronized liberally. The merchant should be wise and use judgment. There is such a thing as dispensing patronage without cents. To patronize every sheet that asks is not wise; but get before the people, and do it in an aggressive way.

But "where are we at?" We started out on "swear-offs," and here we are talking to our readers, trying to show that such which leads to fame and fortune.

There will be some "swear-offs," and these the principal will think sufficient. It will not be to quit chewing, smoking, drinking, attending every cheap and demoralizing theatrical performance, but to cut down church expenses or the local paper. Few know these kind of men, but they exist. Listen to the itemized report of the church treasurer, and the local editor. Then again there are husbands, incessantly extravagant and reckless, who will say to their faithful wife, "You must live on less, wear less, with children in rags and half starved. It is well to devote money to be systematic, to be more energetic, to cut off all evil and all useless and degrading pleasures, even though it be to fail.

It is better to have loved and lost, than never to have loved at all.

The Senatorial Committee to investigate infectious diseases, announces that it will recommend a quarantine against Cuba early in the spring.

Governor Brown declares that the law by which the recently elected Circuit Judges were chosen is perfectly valid and that their titles are good.

Near Allen Springs, Ky., Nick Heminger, a farmer, dressed himself up in his Sunday clothes and took enough morphine to kill himself.

C. M. Fraize, who has been Clerk of the Hardin County, Ky., Circuit Court for twenty-four years, refuses to give up his office though defeated at the November election. His claims are based on the unconstitutionality of the Election Bill.

The United States Supreme Court, in a case in regard to the boundary line between the States of Illinois and Iowa, has decided that where a river divides two States that the center of the main channel, and not the center of the stream measured from each bank. The learned justices evidently are not familiar with the shifting channel of the Lower Mississippi. Under the decision the State lines will be changed every time. There is a rise in the river.

The monthly statements shows that the net cash balance in the National Treasury, including the amount in National Bank depositories, and the subsidiary silver coin, has been reduced to \$29,092,588, a decrease of \$1,234,330 during December, and \$5,481,540 during the past year. There was an increase of \$518,284 in the public debt last month, but for the year the debt decreased \$11,457,374.

Dressing Poultry.

Nearly all the markets require poultry to be plucked dry and to be drawn. The former requirements secure better keeping, scalded poultry becoming discolored much more quickly than that which is plucked dry. The latter requirement does not add to the keeping qualities, but secure the removal of the offal. Poultry that is to be killed for market should be kept without feeding for or twelve to twenty-four hours to secure perfect emptiness of the crop. When the crop is entirely empty, it becomes unnecessary to open the fowl in front and leaving the skin unbroken at the front of the breast causes the poultry to look better. But if there be any grain in the crop, the crop should be removed, as the grain will soon become sour and affect the flavor of the meat. In plucking dry, the fowl should be killed by either decapitation, sticking a knife through the throat and severing the large veins and windpipe, or by cutting a slit across the roof of the mouth. As soon as the fowl is dead—and many pickers do not wait for this—the large feathers of the tail and wings should be pulled, and then the softer feathers plucked. The dressed fowl should be hung to cool off, and if then the head be not served it can be, and the skin of the neck drawn over the neck and tied. Neatness in the dressing adds much to the salability of poultry. When one kills for his own use he will find the labor much less to scald the fowl than when he kills for market he must consult the requirements of his market.—American Agriculturist.

Corn as a fat producer.

A serious objection is being raised to American meat in both the home and foreign markets, on the ground that animals are too fat. Professor Atwater, in the Agricultural Station Record, calls attention to the deficiency in our agricultural products, and shows how this tends to increase the already to great proportions of fat carbohydrates in the food we eat.

Corn our great staple, is poor in protein at the best. The larger part of our pork is made from corn. Pork made from corn exclusively has relatively little lean. The corn-fed pork is mostly fat. The pork producer in this country has come to be essentially a manufacturer of fat. Like other manufacturers he must compete in the markets of the world, home and foreign. He meets serious competition in the fat of other meats, in cotton seed oil and in petroleum. The home market is relatively overstocked with fat. There are, then, two things for the pork producer to do—make leaner pork and get better access to foreign markets. Leaner pork can be obtained by the use of nitrogenous food—skimmilk, bran, shorts, cotton seed meal, if it can be advantageously utilized; beans, peas, clover, alfalfa, and other leguminous plants. It is, however, impracticable for many pork producers to change their system of feeding at once. The bulk of the pork of the country must be manufactured from corn, but where the nitrogenous foods are available they should be used, and where they are not an attempt should be made to introduce them. Skimilk is rich in protein, and Professor Atwater states that on this account it is excellent for making the lean pork that a national diet calls for, in place of the excessive fat product with which the market is flooded. There is the same trouble with our other meats. Our beef and mutton are fatter than need be, and the excess of fat is greater than we realize. It is true that there is a large demand for fat beef. This is because such beef is tender, juicy and attractive in flavor, and it is not the fat but the less part of the meat that is mostly wanted. The European feeder makes tender, juicy beef of excellent flavor, without excess of fat. When the cattle he is fattening become fat go the point where the quality of fat in the meat is reasonable and favorably acceptable they are slaughtered. His feeding stuffs are richer in protein than the grasses and grain of central and western States.—Ex.

Dr. Alexander Shaw, chief of the Horticultural Department of the World's Fair, died at Denver Tuesday.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Work the mind as well as the hands.

It is a good plan to save seed from choice varieties.

Allow no material around the trees in which mice can harbor.

Remember that a warm cow house saves feed.

The dairy cow must be fed liberally to make her profitable.

The over head creek rein should be abolished.

What is lacking in shelter has to be made up in food.

Sell stock when they are in condition to bring the top price.

Don't allow the sheep to become frightened; it makes them lose flesh.

Milk regular, keep the stables clean, feed well, test the cows and weed out the poor ones.

The cult's feet should be kept trimmed and not allowed to grow long and split.

Last year California fruit growers produced \$50,000,000; her gold mines yielded \$15,000,000.

It requires only a small area of land on which to grow all the small fruits that are necessary for home use.

Farmers can't get too much book education. They need as much education as any other class.

It is better to preserve the fertility of the soil than to have to build it up after being "run down."

It is estimated that 87 per cent of the corn grown in Iowa, is consumed on the farms where it is grown.

Plant good seeds in fertile, well prepared soil, at the right time, and give the crops thorough tillage.

The proprietors of the Olden Farm in Howell county Mo., realized \$90 per acre this year from their bearing trees.

It is claimed by some that a good remedy for pear blight is to sow equal parts of copperas, salt and quicklime under the tree.

Horticulturists at their different State meetings are calling attention to the beneficial effects of bees upon grape vines, fruit trees, berries, etc.

A brood sow with the run of a good pasture, plenty of good food and clean comfortable quarters is not apt to eat her pigs.

Grade up the butter as well as the cow. No matter how good a quality the cows are, it requires care and cleanliness to make first-class butter.

Don't wear the ground out by raising the same kind of crop on the year after year. Adopt a system of rotation and the soil can be made better every year.

The National Stockman says: He who runneth good feed through a poor cow machine is like unto the man who endeavoreth to carry water in a sieve.

Prof. Keffler says the wild goose plum seems to be the only variety that can be depended upon in this climate, so far as he has been able to learn. All foreign blood plums are faulty.

The Louisiana experiment station says the cow pea possesses in a high degree the property of abstracting nitrogen from the air and storing it up in its organs, and recommends its growth to renovate worn-out lands.

The publisher of the Taylor Texan offered a \$15 gold medal for the best four days cotton picking by a boy or girl. The prize was won by Miss Lennie Medlock, with 1693 pounds. Miss Mattie Flinn was second with 1668 pounds.

The object in pruning says a writer, should be to thin the twigs and branches so that the sun can shine through, to prevent the branches from rubbing each other and to cut out dead or diseased wood and secure for the tree a comely appearance.

The strawberry requires a good deep, sandy loam, moist but not wet to give the best results, says a writer, but almost any soil will produce a good crop of strawberries if the ground is thoroughly prepared by deep ploughing and heavy manuring.

Good seed is the first thing to consider in crop planting. What does rich soil, good cultivation and favorable seasons amount to if the seeds planted will not germinate, or have not enough vigor to produce good crops. Don't make a mistake in selecting seed.

If laws concerning sheep-killing dogs are not satisfactory to sheep-risers, they should let the legislature know what they need.

In order to early maturity, the cat should be thoroughbred or grades and their care should correspond to the quality of the stock.

To fatten the sheep for market, says a writer, give a variety of grains and clover hay for fattening, with bran, salt and water for regulating digestion.

To build up a good flock of sheep, select the best ewes, and breed to a thoroughbred sire—ones adapted to the purposes for which the sheep are to be kept.

When you use a sire that is not at least as good as the average of your herd, an exchange correctly reasons that you are bound to reduce that standard value of the progeny. The effect will be far reaching, and your loss will be cumulative for years to come.

As concluding to a yearly crop of apples instead of every other year, a writer suggests that a thinning of the fruit in the bearing year, and a manuring, or the growing of some crop the same year among them that received liberal manuring aside from the small grains, would do much to bring this about, but it should be accompanied, at least with young trees by a cutting back of superfluous wood at the ends of the branches and judicious pruning of limbs.

The cotton movement last month was the smallest of any December since 1883. So far there have been brought into sight of the new crop, 6,304,770 bales, against 6,724,463 last year for the same period.

A Fixed Truth!

No other house does—no other ever did—or ever will—sell such Sterling Qualities at such low prices as we quote!

The J. N. Wilson Company



How's this—\$12.50 for Suits and Overcoats?—Every bit as satisfactory as any you will find for \$15 elsewhere.

The price stands in the way with some folks—They haven't overcome the prejudice that what's worth wearing must necessarily cost a good smart sum—We can surprise every one of such people with our \$12.50 line—Showing suit after suit and overcoat after overcoat that you'd take from a tailor as O. K.—and pay him his \$20 or \$25 for making it—Yet here they are at \$12.50—hundreds of them—Single and Double-Breasted Sack Suits—Three and Four Button Cutaway Frocks—and Single and Double-Breasted Overcoats and Ulsters—We are just as certain we can fit you as we are that we're in business.

THE J. N. Wilson Co.,

—Successors to— J. N. WILSON and GRAVES & Co., 62, 64, 66 E. Main Street, Lexington, Ky.

The largest Hatters, Furnishers, Fine Tailors and Clothiers in Central Kentucky. Occupy three floors and over 1,200 square feet of space. Elevators to all departments.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine, or other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substance for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use of Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and all fevers, cures Colic, Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curls, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency, Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effects upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osborn, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphia, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. Kitchell, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ASHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

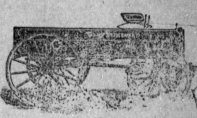
"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look favorably upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.

The Centaur Company, 71 Murray Street, New York City.

The best wagon made, lasts longer, runs lighter and carries more load than any other known.



Place opposite jail, on High street. Have added to our stock of COAL the well known BLACK BAND and the celebrated FIRE CREEK BLACK-SMITHING COAL, and still headquarters for BELMONT, PEAC ORCHARD, NUT and CANNEL COALS.

Chick & Jones.

FALL GOODS.

ARE NOW

Receiving fall importations of Velvets, Dress Goods, Blankets, Hosiery, Underwear, including Crocodile weaves in color and blacks; Storm Serges in all the popular colors, Camel's hair effects, Homespun and Flannel Suitings, silk and wool warp, Henriettes, Drapes, Almas, Tricots and Broadcloth in all colors. Full line of Ziegler's Shoes under contract for early shipment. Embroiders and Torsions in good supply; also full line of dress trimmings.

All Summer Goods at Cost. JOHN SAMUELS.

To Make Farm Pay.

An exchange says that farmers can make money by the purchase of only so much land as they can pay for.

By not attempting to cultivate too much land.

By the use of the best machinery, and the thorough cultivation of all crops planted.

By keeping a systematic record of all receipts and expenditures.

By keeping posted on progressive agriculture and implements.

By careful attention to the business of farming and refraining from outside ventures and speculation.

Of the science of farming it is especially true that if it is worth doing at all it is worth doing well.

The Oregon Supreme Court has decided that a technical error cannot

defeat the popular will, and decides the fusion elector legally elected. The decision of this contest makes the electoral vote stand: Cleveland, 276; Harrison, 144; Weaver, 24. It has been discovered that two of the Democratic electors in Illinois are ineligible, but it is believed their election will not be contested.

"It is a lie made out of whole cloth," says Grover Cleveland concerning a dispatch from St. Louis saying he is a member of syndicate trying to buy up the street car companies of that city.

All the works of the eleventh census will be completed and the matter turned over to the Secretary of the Interior by Dec. 31, 1893. This will be required by the appropriation bill now being in framed by a House subcommittee, of which Mr. Sayers, of Texas, is Chairman.

THE ADVOCATE.

HORSE AND TRACK.

Stamton, 2:07 1/2, has been sent to Duble as Terra Haute. The King and Queen will both be driven by Duble this year.

Geo. H. Ketchum, of Toledo, Ohio, has bought Robert McGregor 2:17 1/2.

Oima, 2:25 1/2, has been taken up and will be driven in the road until he can go on the track. He will be campaigned this season by Chas M. Bean.

Allerton's, (2:02), service fee this year will be \$300. It was \$1,000 last year. This is a move in the right direction.

Horse sales this week at Lexington, and will continue until February 1st.

John Splan will take about twenty horses with him on his European trip, and half of them are already sold.

Ed Goers and his assistants have eighty trotters belonging to the Village Farm stable under their care at the Buffalo track.

The Year Book, in two volumes, will be issued about Feb. 15.

The American trotting stock owned by the late Duke of Marlborough will be sold at auction in London.

John N. Davis, of Columbus, Ind., has bought of California parties for \$5,500, the black stallion Antee Wilkes by Guy Wilkes, dam by Nutwood.

Mares are sometimes allowed to become thin in flesh towards spring. This is the time when special attention is needed in order to give the mare full strength to prevent a backset or foaling time, and also to start the young colt out on a healthy career.

Beatrice, the dam of Patron, 2:14 1/2, Prodral, 2:17, etc., is in foal to the pacer Thistle, 2:14, a son of Sidney. As Thistle is five-years of age is the sire of To Order, two-year-old pacer record 2:14. It is doubtful if a much better mare could have been found for Beatrice.

The rule that a stallion must either have speed or have sired it before any price above the ordinary will be paid for his get has been put into force by the buying public, and in a little while the same standard of merit will be applied to a colt's breeding in the maternal line.

Sixty-seven sons of George Wilkes are represented by performers that made records of 2:30 or better in 1892 for the first time. This is the greatest showing made by any horse, as Kysky's Hambletonian has only 66 producing sons by the records of last year. About 46, Belmont and Nutwood 25 each, Electioneer 24, Harold and Happy Medium 16 each, Daniel Lambert, Oward and Volunteer 14 each, Princess 13, Rod Wilkes 12, Dictator and Blue Bell 11, Gen. Knox and Manhattan Patchen 10, Alcantara, Messenger, Duroc and Woodford Mambrino 9 each, Strader's Clay 8, Clark Chief, Mambrino Russell, Robert McGregor and Satellite 7 each.

The latest invention in the way of which can be utilized by sulky-makers is an air-tight wheel manufactured in England. It consists of a large chamber of compressed air, no rims or spokes being required, and looks like a circular rubber bag with a hole in the center through which the axle runs. Two flat circular plates with outward curved edges are fitted to the axle. When the bag inflated it bulges out at the edges and is compressed in the middle by the circular plate. It is claimed that its invention will mark a revolution in construction and that the speed to be attained will astonish those who are surprised by the accomplishment of the pneumatic tire.

Dr. McGlynn has accepted an invitation to meet several Protestant ministers, who wish to congratulate him upon his "noble stand for the American public school system" and his liberal Christian sentiments.

A review of the commercial situation by the Dun and Bradstreet Agencies shows business to be quiet. Indications for prosperity during the year, however, are reported to be very bright.

From 1500 to 2000 Americans are studying in Paris. The majority of these are studying painting; some engineering, while still others are taking his wise method of learning French.

RAILROAD BUILDING.

The number of miles of railroad built in 1892 is given by the Railway Age as 4,062.31. This refers to main track, and not sidings, spurs, etc. The total is the smallest for the past seven years. In 1887 the country built nearly 13,000 miles of railway. The figures have declined every year since that time, the total for 1891 having been 4,471.

As to the distribution of the total among the States and Territories, we note that five States do not appear in the list at all. These are Delaware, Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut, and Nevada. Kansas built one mile, Mississippi eight and Oregon and Washington leads the list with 421 miles; Pennsylvania comes next with 257; New York third, with 237; Michigan fourth, with 220; and Texas fifth, with 211. Kentucky built thirty-five miles.

Several States in the Northwest show a remarkable decrease in railroad building in recent years. The most notable is Kansas, which built 1,423 miles in 1886, 2,251, in 1887, 561 in 1888, 47 in 1890, 88 in 1890, one in 1891, and one in 1892. The recent report of the Kansas Railroad Commissioners states that, with the exception of two small branches of the Union Pacific, every road in the State shows a deficit. The connection between the fact and the falling off of railroad construction is obvious enough.

In Iowa railroad building declined from 425 in 1886 to 31 in 1891 and 69 in 1892. Nebraska shows a falling off from 1,115 in 1887 to 23 in 1891 and 51 in 1892.

Undoubtedly in some States railroad building has ceased or fallen off because the mileage is already abreast of the demands of the communities; that is, these States have all the transportation lines that they are able to supply with traffic. This is hardly the case however, in the Northwest, and it is worthy of notice that the States mentioned above are those in which legislators have been peculiarly rabid in their warfare upon the railroads. The cold figures here submitted may well suggest the inquiry whether the regulation of railroads in several States has not been carried to an extent that is not only unreasonable, but absurd. Capital is said to be timid; it would be bold indeed if it ventured into a State where it is almost certain to be confiscated.—Courier-Journal.

In Nebraska the Populists and Democrats have organized the House of the Legislature, leaving the Republicans without power.

The Democrats and Populists of Montana have combined and will defeat the Republicans in the election of United States Senator.

Pittsburg Pa. Twelve more informations were made Tuesday against Homestead strikers and others for conspiracy in the alleged poisoning of nonunion men.

Sioux Falls, S. D. Mrs. Dr. Bates, of Minneapolis, came here 98 days ago to obtain a divorce, and it was granted at 9:30 a.m., last Saturday. Two hours later she was married to Dr. A. A. Ames, ex-mayor of Minneapolis.

A special from Stockton California says. It is said that the discovery has been made in the Union Mine at Angeles, Calaveras County, of a pocket so rich that a 25-pound piece of rock yielded 16 pounds of gold. Another piece weighing five pounds held three pounds. The miners say it is the most valuable find known in that rich section.

At Lewiston Idaho, Tuesday night a mob of masked men armed, and determined to take the law into their hands, called upon Deputy Sheriff Wright, who has rooms at the Court House, and at the point of a revolver demanded him to deliver them the key to the cell of Albert Roberts, who murdered Jack Southernland, at Leland about two weeks ago. The key was obtained, and Roberts taken from the jail across the road to an old grist mill and hanged.

At Memphis Tennessee, fire Tuesday destroyed the following property; Mathews Hardware Company, loss \$70,000; insurance \$50,000; L. Godell & Brothers, loss \$15,000; insurance \$18,000; S. Levy & Co., trunk company, loss \$18,000; insurance \$10,000; L. Goldsmith & Bro., cloth, loss \$40,000; insurance \$30,000; Dean & Carroll, pants, loss \$12,000; insurance \$10,000; total loss \$156,000, insurance \$168,000. Four buildings owned by Mrs. Kate Hamilton, valued at \$40,000 and insured for \$20,000, were damaged \$20,000.

IF Economy is Wealth,

Then is our store the road to riches. Good buying of the excellent give economical opportunities that shrewd buyers are quick to perceive.

OUR \$10 OVERCOATS

Serve to show the economy of buying where assortments are large, choice, great and values sure.

RINGOLD'S COURSE-FINE BOOTS

Have no equal for wear, are strictly Water Proof and are positively guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

We are showing a beautiful line of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Smoking Jackets, Dress Shirts, Silk Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, etc.

L. B. RINGOLD.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Wall Paper and Paints.

A. SCHLEGEL.

Use the latest style Wall papers, plain and decorated. Picture Frames Fine Art Material, etc. North Mayville Street, Mt. Sterling, Ky. Sept. 20 1 y

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

—OF—

Traders' Deposit Bank,

AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DEC. 31, 1892.

Resources.	Liabilities.
Loans and Discounts.....\$387,244.20	Capital Stock.....\$197,200.00
Real Estate taken for debt.....\$2,000.00	Deposits.....\$1,027,710.00
Real Estate (banking house).....\$2,000.00	Due Banks.....\$60,000.00
Overdrafts.....\$14,000.00	Undivided Profits.....\$16,179.82
Trade Accounts.....\$24.15	Dividends Unpaid.....\$67.00
Due from Banks.....\$3,170.13	Due Banks and Bankers.....\$7,134.48
Cash.....\$1,014.74	Notes and Bills Re-discounted.....\$7,790.85
Total.....\$413,750.34	Total.....\$413,750.34
Gross Earnings—Six Months.....\$11,940.85	
Disposed of as follows:—3 per cent Dividend.....\$3,580.00	
Expenses.....\$2,000.74	
Contingent fund.....\$31.11	
Added to Surplus.....\$5,089.00	
	\$11,940.85

W. W. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Seventh Semi-Annual Statement to the Stockholders of NEW FARMERS' BANK,

At Mt. Sterling, Ky., Dec. 31, 1892.

RESOURCES:	CAPITAL STOCK:	LIABILITIES:
Bills Receivable.....\$616,796.95	Capital Stock.....\$850,000.00	Individual Deposits.....\$69,389.41
Real Estate.....\$5,622.48	Surplus Fund.....\$2,280.00	Undivided Profits.....\$16,179.82
Furniture and Fixtures.....\$1,645.98	Unpaid Profits.....\$16,179.82	
Due from Banks.....\$6,711.98		
Overdrafts.....\$9,671.05		
Cash on Hand.....\$14,111.22		
Expenses and Taxes.....\$2,725.05		
TOTAL.....\$720,261.96	TOTAL.....\$720,261.96	
Gross Earnings—Six Months.....\$14,179.82		
Disposed of as follows:—Expenses.....\$6,572.05		
Dividend 5%.....\$2,280.00		
Remaining to Undivided Profits.....\$5,427.47		

CHAS. M. GRUBBS, Cashier.

Gov. Brown's message to the General Assembly relative to the Mason & Ford Company, lessee of the Frankfort prison labor, was submitted Thursday. In it the Governor states that the company is indebted to the State in a sum exceeding \$40,000.

For Tobacco Hhds, go to Barnes & Trumbo. 21-41
Go to Barnes & Trumbo for hay oats and corn. 21-46

Don't Fail to Read IF YOU Want to Save Money

We are prepared to give you any quality of goods in clothing, gent's furnishing goods, hats, caps, boots, and shoes, at from 20 to 40 per cent less than you can buy elsewhere.

We manufacture our own goods and can and do sell at less than city prices. We will sell you a good Kersey, Beaver or Chinella overcoat at from \$2 to \$5 cheaper than you can buy elsewhere.

Our Queen City Boot, beats the world. In fact in everything in our line we lead. Others may claim to equal us, but "Money Talks."

Don't Fail to see our goods and prices.

The New Cincinnati Clothing Store. Daniel R. Bron, Manager. 13 South Mayville Street.

GORDON.

My Stock embraces Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Gent's Furnishing Goods and Jewelry.

CLOTHING.

Find an overcoat elsewhere and then see mine. I will save you from 25 to 50 per cent, and the same on coats, vests and pants. All winter goods I sell regardless of cost.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

I ask the farmers to examine these goods and see how much money I can save them.

The Bargain Store,

JACOB GORDON,

24 South Mayville Street, Opposite New Opera House.

COME TO SEE US

We carry more Stock. We do more Business. We employ more Help. We sell good goods only. We sell them cheaper. We give you more for your money. Than any house in the State of Kentucky.

Kaufman, Straus & Co.

12 EAST MAIN, - - LEXINGTON, KY.

The John Hawk Brewing Co.

Lager Beer, Muencheaner, Pilsener, Golden Eagle and Export Bottle Beer

Are the most perfect products of the art of beer-making by common consent. First prize highly recommended. Pure extract of Malt and Hops and the former invariably present purpose of Building up Broken Down Constitutions, such as especially professional men, as a remedy, unparagoned. It has been our aim to manufacture the very best, thereby relieve the public of the use of the most inferior and costly tonic, which is a general routine if they do no positive harm. We have admirably succeeded. Proud the national use of our

Invalid Bottled Beer

Throughout the United States of America. It is the purest malt and hop extract, with the utmost care and is the only remedy for convalescents to gain strength and their Physician.

The John Hawk Brewing Co., Cincinnati

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SILVERWARE

All new designs for the Also the most artistic ORNAMENTAL GOODS. Beautiful gold goods, watches, set rings, pins, etc. Fine Stones, the most elegant Diamonds.

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